

USAID/Nepal
ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

3/13/2003

Please Note:

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Portions released on or after July 1, 2003

A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

Background: In the last 50 years Nepal has been transformed from an isolated medieval kingdom with limited basic services and infrastructure (no roads, schools, government ministries, etc.) to a functioning constitutional monarchy. Progress has been remarkable - substantial road infrastructure, large decreases in child mortality and fertility rates, functioning ministries such as education, finance, and health and substantial gains in literacy and food security. Still, Nepal remains one of the poorest countries in the world, with an average annual per capita income of just \$220. Social sector indicators for Nepal are amongst the lowest both regionally and globally. At the current population growth rate, Nepal's population will double in 24 years with one of eleven children dying before the fifth birthday, most within the first year. With 14 new infections everyday, HIV/AIDS is an emerging social sector issue. Subsistence farmers account for over 80% of Nepal's population, with many families residing in chronic food-deficit areas where seasonal migration for employment is essential for survival. Due in part to the forbidding terrain and lack of infrastructure, and more so to poor governance, gains made thus far have been unevenly distributed, leading to wide disparities across regions, ethnic groups, and between rural and urban populations. For example, the World Bank reports indicate a literacy rate of 54% on average nationwide. However, only 24% of women, and 18% of lower caste groups are literate, and while average life expectancy has increased to 59 years, it is over 70 years in Kathmandu and only 34 years in the very poor district of Mugu. Nepal's history of poverty, social exclusion, inequities and poor governance created fertile ground for the Maoist insurgency that developed during the mid-1990s when a political party faction was disqualified from competing in national elections and subsequently took up arms against the state.

Over the past year, with the support of the donor community, the Government of Nepal (GON) has taken decisive actions, demonstrating an increased commitment to improve governance. Key, long-awaited reforms are being implemented, focusing on increasing accountability and improving the delivery of GON services to the population, while reducing waste and abuse. These include strong efforts to fight corruption, improve financial accountability, and make procurement procedures and government budgets more transparent. Foreign aid policy has been revamped to ensure greater GON ownership and commitment and to increase transparency of development activities. Although just beginning, the GON has approved a far-reaching fiscal decentralization framework. The purpose is to improve service delivery and increase accountability by empowering communities and local governments to demand better services, decide resource allocations and prioritize development activities. These efforts are commendable and should be supported, but much remains to be done. GON capacity (both central and local) is weak, as is that of local communities, where substantial efforts are needed to help individuals acquire the tools needed to acquire improved economic and social conditions.

US Interests and Goals: The US has a vital interest in an economically and politically stable multi-party democracy in Nepal. Nepal serves as a buffer between the two of the world's most populous nations in a volatile region. Through supporting efforts to resolve the Maoist insurgency and address its underlying causes of poverty, inequality and poor governance, the United States is making an important contribution to fighting terrorism, promoting regional stability and lessening the likelihood of a humanitarian crisis.

Donor Relations: Donor coordination in Nepal is good, particularly considering the high level of donor support (roughly \$100 million in grant and \$140 million in loans last year). The United States is the second largest bilateral donor (after Japan) in terms of funds disbursed. Other major bilateral donors and their principal areas of focus include Denmark (education, decentralization, governance and environment), the UK (governance, rural development, health and HIV/AIDS), Germany (rural and urban development and health), Switzerland (roads and rural infrastructure and technical training), Norway (hydropower, water, governance and human rights), Netherlands (community development), Finland (environment and rural water) and Canada (civil society, environment and gender). The major multilateral donors include UNDP (local planning and governance, urban infrastructure, rural energy and HIV/AIDS), the Asian Development Bank (governance, education, water, agriculture and roads), the World Bank (education, roads, water, telecommunications, financial sector reform and health sector reform), the European Union (EU - urban development and education), and the World Food Program (food for work

programs). Other multilateral agencies such as UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS and ILO are also active in Nepal. Multi-donor partnerships have contributed to closer donor coordination efforts, particularly in the areas of health and HIV (with USAID in a leading role), local governance strengthening, rural infrastructure, basic education, and eco-tourism. UK's Department for International Development (DFID) and USAID/Nepal are working closely in the health sector to address the immediate health needs of Nepalese families in conflict affected areas. USAID and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) are closely collaborating and partnering in Maternal and Child Health, HIV/AIDS and TB. DFID is co-funding the SpO and USAID is funding a rural 'green roads' sub-project in collaboration with an existing EU program under the SpO. An additional five income generating activities are planned for implementation in January 2003 from the same funding source in collaboration with the EU.

Key Challenges: The overwhelming challenge for both Nepal and its development partners is the rapidly escalating Maoist insurgency that is steadily reversing development gains of past years. In November 2001, the Maoist insurgents withdrew from peace talks and attacked the Royal Nepal Army (RNA). The GON then imposed a State of Emergency and activated the RNA. The frequency and severity of Maoist attacks has since grown exponentially with roughly 5,000 of the total estimated 7,000 deaths since the beginning of the conflict occurring within the past year. The Maoists have initiated a campaign of systematic intimidation, extreme violence, and the destruction of essential infrastructure and the GON has increasingly lost control of large areas of the country especially in the west and far-western regions. Since early 2002, the Maoists have systematically destroyed Nepal's already inadequate infrastructure, including hydropower and telecommunications facilities, airports, and rural government offices. Government presence is increasingly limited to district headquarters, resulting in decreases in basic government service delivery (health, education, agriculture extension).

Male migration (both abroad, primarily to India, and to urban centers) is growing, driven by both fear and food shortages, leaving many areas of the country populated primarily by children, the elderly, and women who must care for them while doing the bulk of the agricultural labor. Shortages of food, medicines and key inputs are already occurring due to destroyed infrastructure, seizures of food stores, blockades of key commodities, and decreased cultivation. Poverty levels and human suffering are rapidly expanding and the government is unable to adequately meet basic needs.

The country's economy is in a tailspin, propelled by sharp drops in tourism and manufacturing exports. Security concerns, political instability, the global economic slow-down post-September 11, frequent bandhs (general strikes imposed by the Maoists), blocked or destroyed roads and bridges, and power and telecommunications disruptions all contributed to a fall in GDP of -0.6 %, the first such decline in 19 years. Given Nepal's 2.3 percent population growth rate, the negative economic growth rate has resulted in a significant real increase in poverty (now estimated at 41 percent). Government revenue collection is decreasing, despite efforts to widen the tax base and improve revenue administration. Concurrently, the GON has been forced to sharply increase security spending, further reducing the already inadequate budget available to deliver basic social services. Without external support the GON cannot adequately finance the dual security and development expenditures required, without jeopardizing macroeconomic stability or triggering inflation or interest and exchange rate increases that would further damage the economy and worsen the lives of the Nepali people.

Nepal's already fragile political system was further shaken in 2002 when King Gyanendra, on the recommendation of former Prime Minister Deuba, dissolved Parliament, followed by King Gyanendra's dismissal of the Deuba government for failing to hold elections within the constitutionally-mandated six-month period. The King appointed a caretaker interim government until the security situation permits elections to be held. This move, while welcomed by many individuals frustrated by political infighting and poor governance, was strongly opposed by the major political parties. The lack of locally-elected officials, caused by the delay in local elections and the expiry of their terms without extension by the Deuba government, has left the country devoid of elected officials at all levels. There is little doubt that an increased focus on improving governance and strengthening GON's accountability to Nepalese citizens is essential.

USAID/Nepal's programs are designed to address Nepal's development needs in key areas. The health strategy focuses on expanding access to and use of health and family planning services, and preventing the further transmission of HIV/AIDS. Agriculture and natural resource activities have increased agricultural income and employment by supporting expanded production and processing of high value crops. Policy level support to promote private sector investment in development of hydropower is geared toward harnessing one of Nepal's largest natural assets and expanding rural access to electricity. USAID/Nepal supports strengthening governance and democratic processes through building advocacy capacity of community organizations, increasing transparency of local and national budgets, increasing women's political participation, and increasing the management capacities of forest and water user's groups. In response to the worsening conflict, programs are being refocused to more directly address the underlying causes and impact of Nepal's Maoist insurgency.

The increasingly uncertain political, development, and security context presents a multifaceted development challenge. In response to the growing crisis, USAID/Nepal has re-focused its sector programs, increased coordination with other development partners, and started activities aimed at relieving human suffering, re-building basic infrastructure, and promoting peace/conflict mitigation. USAID has also increased its capacity to analyze emerging humanitarian needs in order to react quickly as the situation warrants. While programs have been relatively unaffected to date, USAID has increased program monitoring to enable programs to continue to assist rural Nepalese citizens, to the extent possible, without endangering human lives.

Key Achievements: Despite the challenges of the past year, in FY02, USAID/Nepal met, and often exceeded, most of its program targets.

Health: USAID/Nepal continued to increase access to and use of essential health services, building on significant gains over the past decade in reducing both fertility and child mortality. In addition, USAID/Nepal assisted the Government of Nepal (GON) in developing a comprehensive national strategy on HIV/AIDS covering both prevention and support interventions, and activities have maintained a low prevalence rate for HIV at a national level. The ultimate beneficiaries are 11 million men and women of reproductive age and 3.5 million children under the age of five years.

Income Generation in Rural Areas: Over 1.8 million of Nepal's rural poor benefited from USAID's assistance in increasing the cultivation and marketing of cash crops and forest products. New activities through Global Development Alliances (GDA) aim to deepen and widen income-generating impacts in rural areas. The Certification and Sustainable Marketing of Non-timber Forest Products (NTFP) Global Development Alliance brings together US product buyers and designers and a diverse range of Nepali companies, NGOs, government entities and donors that have been developing and supporting community forest user groups and the organization of greater NTFP industry coordination within Nepal. The goal of the alliance is to increase incomes and employment for Nepal's NTFP producers; promote sustainable resource management; institute a certification program for STFP in Nepal; and expand responsible buying practices among industry members in the West. The Nepal Tree Crop Global Development Alliance has two sub-alliances for orthodox tea and coffee. Partners share a common vision to increase incomes of smallholders, generate employment and alleviate poverty through environmentally and socially sustainable development.

Advocacy, Political Participation and Good Governance: Advocacy training was provided to 950 members of forestry, irrigation and women groups in four districts. A new program to increase women's political participation and women's functional literacy in 12 districts is in its initial phase. Selection was completed on a new award to assist 1,600 community forest, park buffer zone, and irrigation groups to increase their understanding and practice of good governance internally and in collaboration with local governments, and to manage their natural resources more productively.

Hydropower: Through its assistance to the GON in improving the investment environment, USAID/Nepal was instrumental in laying the groundwork for three major hydropower investments totaling US\$25 million in FY02. Through the South Asia Regional Initiative on Energy (SARI/E), USAID has promoted regional

trade in clean energy that has the potential to bring enormous benefits to Nepal and to the region's environment.

Conflict: In response to the worsening Maoist insurgency, USAID/Nepal initiated a new Special Objective (SpO) to promote peace and mitigate the effects of the conflict through labor-intensive public works to build basic infrastructure while providing income and employment for the rural poor. The SpO also provides direct support for victims of the conflict. The Grant Agreement was signed by the GON in September 2002.

Environment: A public-private alliance, the Kathmandu Electric Vehicle Alliance has been formed by government, non-government (NGO) and private partners to improve the air quality in Kathmandu. The alliance will work to eliminate constraints to the expansion of the electric-based mass transit and to promote the spread of electric vehicle operational systems and technologies. USAID's Regional Urban Development Office (based in New Delhi) is assisting the city of Kathmandu in improving procedures for waste management, with a particular focus on safe disposal of medical waste.

Gender: USAID/Nepal is mainstreaming gender into all of its programs and projects. USAID/Nepal was the first Mission to elevate women's empowerment to the strategic objective level, and has remained at the cutting edge in highlighting women's needs, perspectives, and concerns. Gender integration remains a cross-cutting strategic priority in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of all programs and projects. Ongoing strategic programs have addressed gender issues to broaden and strengthen women and disadvantaged groups' participation in political processes, natural resource management, hydropower development, family planning, anti-trafficking, and high-value agriculture and market access initiatives. In FY02, efforts were made to collect and disaggregate more meaningful measures of gender equality, in order to examine disparities and their implications. The Mission initiated implementation of a new Gender Action Plan, designated gender focal points for each team that meets periodically, and hired two professionals with explicit gender responsibilities in governance and natural resources management. See Annex 2 for a more detailed discussion of gender accomplishments.

Trade Capacity Building: The Government of Nepal has placed a high priority on increased regional and global trade. USAID assistance, through the Agro-Enterprise Center (AEC) of the Federation of Nepali Chambers of Commerce and Industry, has helped increase and diversify the markets for Nepali agricultural products. While this activity closed in September, 2002, in FY03 the Mission will provide additional support to Nepalese efforts to expand market access through the two new Global Development Alliances for Tree Crops and Non-timber Forest Products and technical support for agriculture-related trade policy and negotiations. In addition, in response to a request from the Government, the Mission will, with the support of the U.S. Customs Service, provide assistance to address critical legislative and training needs in customs valuation, to assist in Nepal's preparations for WTO accession.

Environmental Compliance: FY02 IEEs and EAs: During FY02, an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) was completed and approved for SpO8 (367-008). Based on screening of potential environmental impacts, the proposed activities under IRs 8.2, 8.3 and 8.4 were categorically excluded. A negative determination of significant environmental effect was made for IR 8.1 (Improved Infrastructure and Expanded Employment and Income Opportunities in Targeted Areas), subject to the condition that mitigation measures identified in the IEE were incorporated in program implementation. To identify the possible environmental aspects of the "green road" construction activity under IR 8.1, an Environmental Assessment Checklist has been prepared. The Checklist identified limited but mitigable adverse environmental effects and measures required to mitigate those effects, which will be included as part of the green road construction activity. All Mission activities are in compliance with their corresponding IEEs, EAs or Categorical Exclusions.

FY03 Planned IEEs and EAs: During FY03, SpO8 intends to undertake a number of other small, labor intensive, rural infrastructure projects. An architecture and engineering firm (or firms) will be awarded a contract to manage project implementation. The contract SOW will include the requirement that an IEE

be prepared and submitted to USAID for each project, and an EA will be undertaken where the IEE indicates a need for one.

In FY03, a revised IEE will be prepared for Strategic Objective 1: Increased Sustainable Production and Sales of Forest and High Value Agricultural Products, SO1 (367-001), as needed, to accommodate proposed new activities. Likewise, under Strategic Objective Increased Private Sector Participation in Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Hydropower Development, SO4 (367-006), the Mission will review the IEE for possible resubmission in FY03. This is to allow the Mission to consider providing technical assistance to the Government of Nepal on a limited number (not to exceed four) feasibility studies on hydropower projects over the life of the project.

Country Closeout & Graduation:

D. Results Framework

367-001 Increased Sustainable Production and Sales of Forest and High-Value Agricultural Products

SO Level Indicator: SO 1.1 Annual sales of high-value agricultural, livestock and forest commodities in target areas

SO Level Indicator: SO 1.2 Annual production of forest/pasture biomass

IR 1.1 Expanded market participation.

IR 1.2 Sustainable management of the productive resource base.

Discussion:

367-002 Reduced Fertility and Protected Health of Nepalese Families

SO Level Indicator: SO 2.1 Total fertility rate (as reported in the DHS)

SO Level Indicator: SO 2.2 Under-five mortality rate (as reported in the DHS)

SO Level Indicator: SO 2.3 Female sex worker (FSW) sero-prevalence

SO Level Indicator: SO 2.4 Percentage of outbreak responses implemented following an EWARS alert in 8 pilot EWARS sites

IR 2.1 Increased Use of Quality Family Planning Services

IR 2.2 Increased Use of Selected Maternal and Child Health Services

IR 2.3 Increased HIV/STI Prevention and Care in High-Risk Groups in Targeted Geographic Areas

IR 2.4 Strengthened HMG capacity and pilot community programs to control selected infectious diseases

Discussion:

367-003 Increased Women's Empowerment

Discussion:

367-004 Increased Private Sector Participation and Investment in Environmentally and Socially Sound Hydropower

Discussion:

367-005 Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives

Discussion:

367-006 Increased Private Sector Participation and Investment in Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Hydropower Development

SO Level Indicator: SO 4.1 Private financial commitments for hydropower projects

SO Level Indicator: SO 4.2 Number of private sector firms participating in projects of one megawatt or greater

IR 4.1 Improved enabling environment for equitable and sustainable hydropower development

IR 4.2 Strengthened environmental and social assessment procedures with broadened stakeholder participation

Discussion:

367-007 Strengthened Governance of Natural Resources and Selected Institutions

IR 5.1 Increased management capacities of NRM user groups

IR 5.2 Increased advocacy capacity of selected civil society groups at community and federation levels

IR 5.3 Increased women's participation

IR 5.4 Improved performance of selected institutions

Discussion:

367-008 Promoting Peace Through Improved Governance and Income in Targeted Areas

IR 8.1 Improved infrastructure and expanded employment and income opportunities in targeted areas

IR 8.2 Targeted support for victims of conflict, returned combatants and internally displaced persons

IR 8.3 Technical assistance to strengthen GON policy decisions

IR 8.4 Short-term support for local governance

Discussion:

Selected Performance Measures - Nepal

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Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02)	OU Response	Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective	Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years."
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance			
Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?			
a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)			
b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?			
What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?			
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade			
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total
b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
367-001 Increased Sustainable Production and Sales of Forest and High-Value Agricultural Products	Yes		An additional 10,653 hectares of forest were handed over to community forest user groups under approved management plans, bringing the cumulative total to 161,000 hectares
a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)	161000		This figure is based on the amount of forest and irrigated area handed over for community management under approved operational plans.
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)	163000		
Pillar III: Global Health			
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies			

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

367-002 Reduced Fertility and Protected Health of Nepalese Families

Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)

%

Nepal Demographic Health Survey (DHS) is conducted in 2001, 2006, and 2011. Results for this indicator are collected at those time frames.

USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

367-002 Reduced Fertility and Protected Health of Nepalese Families

N/A

Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)

Male

Female

Total

Nepal Demographic Health Survey (DHS) is conducted in 2001, 2006, and 2011. Results for this indicator are collected at those time frames.

Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)

Male

Female

Total

Nepal Demographic Health Survey (DHS) is conducted in 2001, 2006, and 2011. Results for this indicator are collected at those time frames.

Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)

Male

Female

Total

Nepal Demographic Health Survey (DHS) is conducted in 2001, 2006, and 2011. Results for this indicator are collected at those time frames.

Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?

No

USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)

%

Nepal Demographic Health Survey (DHS) is conducted in 2001, 2006, and 2011. Results for this indicator are collected at those time frames.

USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)

10.6

Measured in millions; Collected quarterly and quartely figures compiled annually;Data quality assessment conducted annually by Population Services International (PSI), the primary implementing partner for USAID/Nepal social marketing activities.

b. Total condom sales (2003 target)

13

Measured in millions; Collected quarterly and quartely figures compiled annually; Data quality assessment conducted annually by Population Services International (PSI), the primary implementing partner for USAID/Nepal social marketing activities.

National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)

%

USAID/Nepal does not have activities related to this performance measure for this reporting year.

Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)				Nepal Demographic Health Survey (DHS) is conducted in 2001, 2006, and 2011. Results for this indicator are collected at those time frames.
Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	Nepal Demographic Health Survey (DHS) is conducted in 2001, 2006, and 2011. Results for this indicator are collected at those time frames.
Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)	%			USAID/Nepal activities target most-at-risk groups (commercial sex workers and their clients, injecting drug users, and migratory male workers). Data on condom use is collected within these target groups and is not national level data.
Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics	1116			Measured in thousands (e.g. 1,116); Measures number of most-at-risk individuals receiving STI treatment; FY02 is the first year of data collection; Collected annually; Data quality assessment conducted annually by Family Health International (FHI), the primary implementing partner for USAID/Nepal HIV prevention activities.
Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance	3			FY02 is the first year of data collection; Collected annually; Data quality assessment conducted annually by Family Health International (FHI), the primary implementing partner for USAID/Nepal HIV prevention activities.
Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support				USAID/Nepal does not have activities related to this performance measure for this reporting year.
Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance				USAID/Nepal does not have activities related to this performance measure for this reporting year.
Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children				USAID/Nepal does not have activities related to this performance measure for this reporting year.
Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services				USAID/Nepal does not have activities related to this performance measure for this reporting year.
Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months				USAID/Nepal does not have activities related to this performance measure for this reporting year.
Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.				USAID/Nepal does not have activities related to this performance measure for this reporting year.

Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)				USAID/Nepal does not have activities related to this performance measure for this reporting year.
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months	28			FY02 is the first year of data collection; Collected annually; Data quality assessment conducted annually by Family Health International (FHI), the primary implementing partner for USAID/Nepal HIV prevention activities.
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs				USAID/Nepal does not have activities related to this performance measure for this reporting year.
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers	98			FY02 is the first year of data collection; Collected annually; Data quality assessment conducted annually by Family Health International (FHI), the primary implementing partner for USAID/Nepal HIV prevention activities.
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance	1			FY02 is the first year of data collection; Collected annually; Data quality assessment conducted annually by Family Health International (FHI), the primary implementing partner for USAID/Nepal HIV prevention activities.
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment				USAID/Nepal does not have activities related to this performance measure for this reporting year.
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program				USAID/Nepal does not have activities related to this performance measure for this reporting year.
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	No			USAID/Nepal does not have activities related to this performance measure for this reporting year.
b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?	No			USAID/Nepal does not have activities related to this performance measure for this reporting year.
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	USAID/Nepal does not have activities related to this performance measure for this reporting year.
b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	USAID/Nepal does not have activities related to this performance measure for this reporting year.
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	USAID/Nepal does not have activities related to this performance measure for this reporting year.

b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		USAID/Nepal does not have activities related to this performance measure for this reporting year.
a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		USAID/Nepal does not have activities related to this performance measure for this reporting year.
b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		USAID/Nepal does not have activities related to this performance measure for this reporting year.

USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)					USAID/Nepal does not have activities related to this performance measure for this reporting year.
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)					USAID/Nepal does not have activities related to this performance measure for this reporting year.
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	%				USAID/Nepal does not have activities related to this performance measure for this reporting year.
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	%				USAID/Nepal does not have activities related to this performance measure for this reporting year.

Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance

USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total	
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USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of beneficiaries				
Crude mortality rates	%			
Child malnutrition rates	%			
Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?				
Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total	
Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total	